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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1862)

Name of Candidate	Archita Goyal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	**Registration Number**	622963
Center	Online	**Date**	25.12.21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृप्या इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Jyotiba phule was not only a key social reformer but also a patron of literary works. Discuss.

Jyotiba phule was a social reformer from Maharashtra in the 19th century. Belonging to the 'gardener or mali' caste, he worked against the caste system prevalent in India.

Contributions of Jyotiba phule

- established Satyashodak Samaj against caste system
- worked for girls education, widow remarriage along with his wife Savitribai phule (1st woman teacher).
- progressive thinking → role in stopping mob lynching of couple who had done inter caste marriage (Honor killing)

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Jyotiba Phule as a patron of literary works

wrote 'Gulamgiri' to raise awareness against evils of caste system, untouchability

Hence, Jyotiba phule made immense contributions ~~agai~~ to remove the evils of caste, untouchability before the Constitution banned it under Art 17.

amBitz

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2. Cave paintings in India have a long tradition with both religious as well as secular attributes. Elucidate.

India has a rich heritage of mural paintings - from the paleolithic age till the recent times. The Bhimbetka paintings discovered by VS Walankar are perhaps the earliest cave paintings in India.

Cave paintings - religious attributes :-

i) Jaina paintings -
- Sittanavasal paintings show Mahavira, Jaina fables
- Udayagiri caves of Kharavela king
- Amamali caves from Vellore show Jaina Tirthankars

ii) Buddhist paintings -
- Ajanta caves patronised by Satavahanas, Vakataka kings ex: Mara Vijaya painting
- paintings in chaityas ex: Karle (Jataka fables) in Maharashtra

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iii) Hindu paintings -
- → Lepakshi cave paintings
- → Ellora caves - Kailasa Temple, Ravana lifting Mt. Kailasa, Vishnu, Laxmi, Garuda painting
- → Udayagiri caves in MP - Chandragupta II patronised Vishnu's ~~boar~~ boar (Vamana avtar)

Cave paintings : Secular attributes -

i) Hunting scenes ex: in neolithic, paleolithic caves in Hungsi, Bhimbetka, Bellum caves etc.

ii) Ellora caves had paintings from all 3 faiths - Hindu, Jain & Buddhist

iii) Jogimara caves - paintings showing love, marriage scenes etc.

iv) Bagh caves - Rang mahal painting

Hence, cave paintings show both religious as well as secular sides of Indian art heritage.

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3. Swadeshi mvt started as an anti partition mvt, but became a multi faceted mass mvt after 1905. Elaborate.

The Swadeshi movement of 1905 ~~was~~ against the partition of Bengal by Curzon saw trends ranging from moderate tactics to radicalist demands for self rule.

Swadeshi movement → anti partition movement :-

- Boycott Resolution 7 August 1905 against Manchester cloth, Liverpool salt
- 3Ps - prayers petition, protest against partition of Bengal
- Rakshabandhan organised by Tagore, Krishan Kumar Mitra.
- 1905 Benares resolution under Gokhale → condemning Bengal partition

post 1905 — demands of self rule ; growth of non cooperation, radical trends -

- 1906 Naoraji session in Calcutta - 4 INC
  - resolutions -
    - self rule
    - national education
    - Swadeshi
    - boycott foreign goods
- Psychological sentiment - Aurobindo Ghosh's 'atmasakti' concept
- Social -
  - boycott ~~sco~~ schools, colleges, law courts
  - National Council of Education in Calcutta
  - Bengal College
- use of volunteerism
- Indigenous enterprises - ex: Lakshmi Bhandar & Sarla Devi Chaudhani
- radical - bal-Bal- pal strategy
- cultural
  - Thakurma Thuli by Mitramajumdar
  - Indian Society of Art - Nandlal Bose
  - fairs, festivals etc.

Swadeshi movement hence lay the foundation for future freedom struggle.

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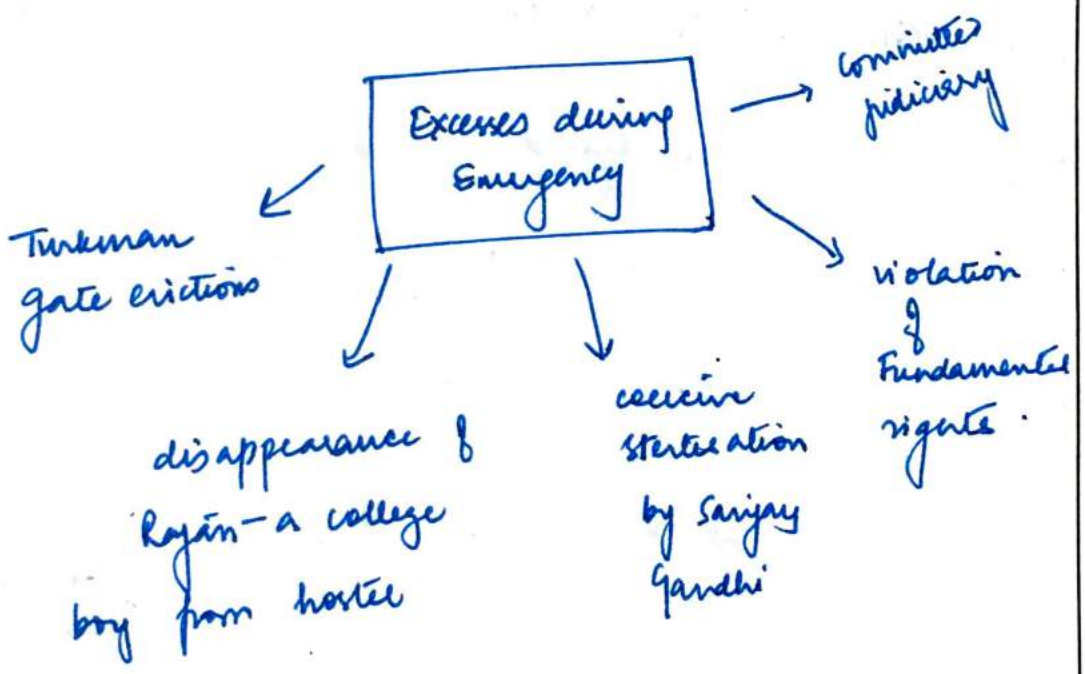
4. Although National Emergency of 1975 was temporary blip in independent India's history, it emboldened spirit & resistance of democracy. Discuss.

The Emergency of 1975 imposed when India Gandhi was the PM is often referred as the 'dark age of Indian democracy'.



However, the emergency embodied the spirit & resistance of democracy -

i) Rise of civil rights organisations such as PUCL, ADR etc.

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ii) Diversification of Indian polity - 1st non Congress Rule under Morarji Desai (Janata party), eventually led to decline of one party hegemony in party system

iii) Institutionalisation of PIL under Justice Bhagwati - SC became true defender of fundamental rights. In the words of Justice Goswami - " the SC is the home to the bewildered & oppressed"

iv) Rise of Social movements - JP Narayan's Total Revolution → gave foundation to social movements of today.

v) Awareness about fundamental rights.

The Emergency hence - despite a temporary blot on our democracy, further strengthened the spirit of democracy in India.

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5. Examine relationship between walker cell & Indian Monsoon.

The Indian Monsoon is affected by many climatic phenomena - walker cell in pacific ocean being one of them.

Walker cell - during La Nina

During La Nina → low pressure forms in Australia.

This low pressure interacts with high pressure in Australia → forming low pressure in Indian Subcontinent.

This causes high rainfall in India.

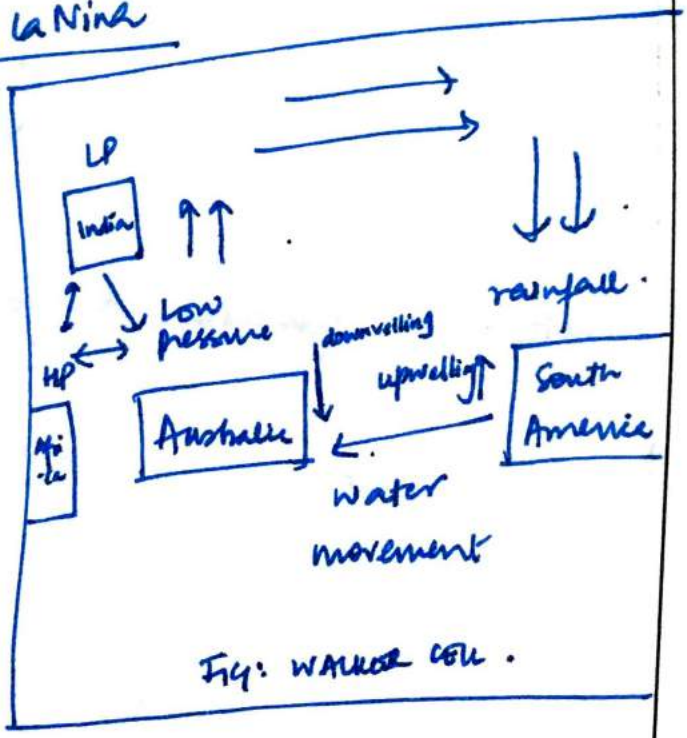

Fig: WALKER CELL.

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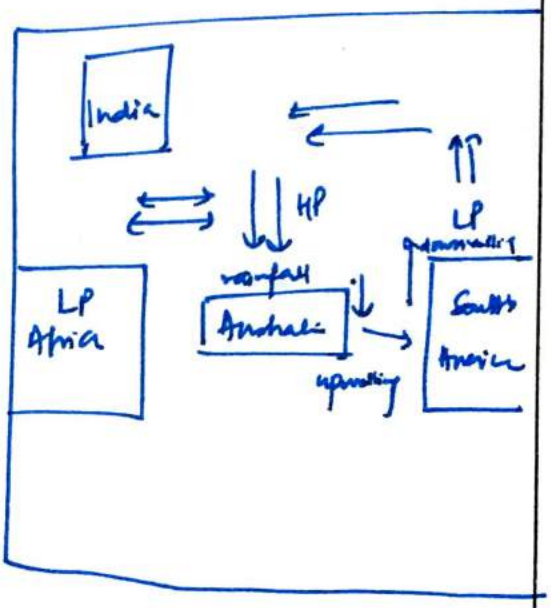
ELNINO - ENSO Oscillation

During ELNino, the walker circulation reverses.

The high pressure in Australia forms another cell with African low pressure.



Since no low pressure / instability conditions are formed in India → lesser rainfall, drought like conditions in India.

Hence, the walker cell impacts Indian monsoon.

As climate change has disrupted El Nino oscillations, it has repercussion on Indian Monsoon as well

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6. Identifying factors responsible for formation of tides, discuss their geographic & economic significance.

Tides are a kind of vertical movement of water.

Factors responsible for tide formation -

i) Force of gravity of Moon, Sun.

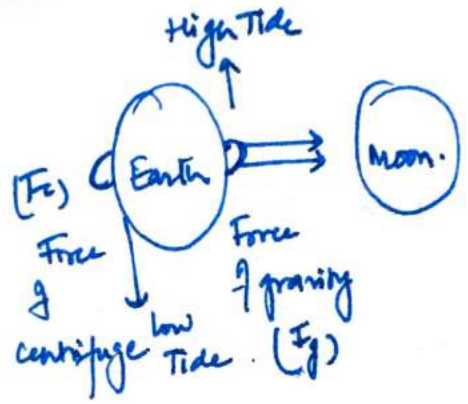

FIG: TIDE FORMATION.

ii) Centrifugal force of Earth

iii) Alignment of Sun, Earth, Moon w.r.t. each

Other ex: Earth — Moon — Sun → Syzygy position Spring Tide

Sun
Earth — Moon → Quadrature position Neap Tide

Tides occur after every 12 hours 25 minutes.

Significance

Geographic Significance

i) Affects ocean hydrology

ii) Explains ebb & flow of water-

- ebb: when water falls after high tide before low tide
- flow: when water rises after low tide before high tide

iii) Formation of features such as tidal current - gulf connected necessarily with open sea

tidal bore - steep nosed crest of water

Economic Significance

i) Tidal areas are best ~~based~~ fishing grounds due to mixing of nutrients

ii) Tidal energy

ex: Durgadwani in West Bengal, Bay of Fundy etc.

Tides hence are of significance both geographically & economically.

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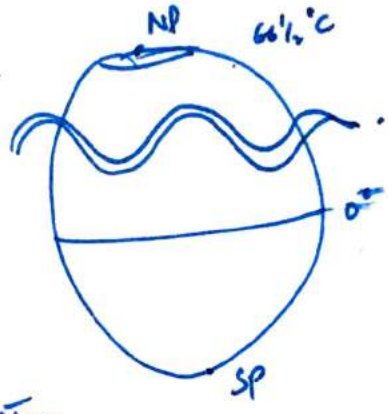
Q. What are Rossby waves? Discuss role played by them in shaping climate of Earth.

Rossby waves are meandering bands of tropospheric winds embedded in westerlies.



Meandering

- Horizontal — because of pressure differences
- Vertical — to maintain hydrostatic pressure

Role played in shaping climate –

i) Weakening of Rossby waves led to cold, subfreezing temperatures in US – as the wave shifts towards the equator

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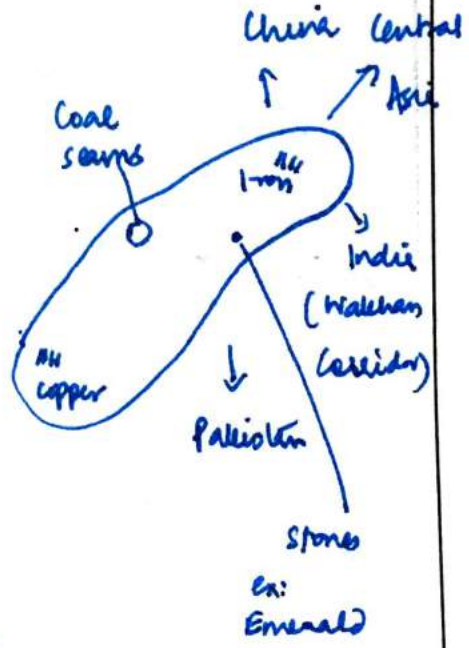
Q. One of the reasons for increased global interest in Afghanistan is its endowment with key natural resources Discuss.

Afghanistan has not only opened a geopolitical potpourri for various powers to engage in power politics but has also opened an economic potpourri.

Minerals in Afghanistan -



i) Iron reserves -

Balkh, Badakshan Iran ← provinces have huge iron reserves

ex: China's investment in Mes Aynak ore

ii) Copper reserves

iii) Precious stones such as Emerald, in panjshir Valley
Lapis lazulli

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iv) NATO reports of coal & oil reserves near Hindukush mountains.

v) Rare Earth minerals — reports of rare earth minerals, lithium reserves

Interest in Afghanistan is hence also because of its rich mineral deposits which can be exploited for economic & strategic gains.

Afghanistan's resource curse problem hence falls in line with Robert Kaplan's theory of revenge of geography.

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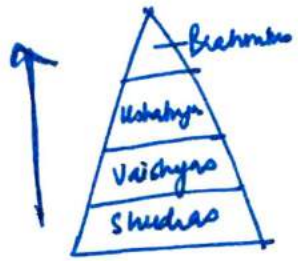
Q. Traditional structure of caste system has witnessed paradoxical changes over last few decades in India. Comment.

Caste system is an ancient system of segmentation, hierarchy in the society.

Caste System –
- segmentation into categories
- hierarchial
- social disabilities
- specific occupation & endo-gamy
- cap on social intercourse



CASTE SYSTEM.

Caste system has witnessed a paradoxical change – where expressions have changed but are yet

Constant : linivity of caste

Forces of change	Change	Continuity
i) Westernisation → new modern ideas, Schools, Colleges etc. & globalisation	no more exclusion of certain castes in school, college etc.	students refuses to eat meal prepared by Dalit cook (mid day meal) Dalits ~~teacher~~ professors in IITs < 6%

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Forces of change	change	Continuity
ii) Urbanisation → anonymity, open buses, public places, cinema etc	public places open to all castes - ex: Brahmins & Dalits watching film in same cinema	ghettos based on castes, acc. to pew research → same castes prefer to stay nearby
iii) Socialisation	Inter caste marriages	practice of Honour killing ex: in Rajasthan, Haryana matrimonial ads still use 'baniya', 'kayastha' terms
iv) economical, political changes	Industrialisation → no caste specific occupation Constitution → bans untouchability	occupational legacy ex: Birlas → Vaishya business community manual scavenging reservation politics

Hence, caste has changed its form but continues to remain relevant - ended in communism but remains intact.

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10. Economic empowerment of women is key to ensure social empowerment. Discuss in context of India.

According to the WEF Global Gender gap Index - it will take 123.5 years to close the gender gap & attain gender parity.

Gender Empowerement = Social + Economic + political

- Social:
  - no discrimination
  - better health, education credentials
  - dismantled patriarchy
- Economic:
  - access to resources
  - equal wages
  - women entrepreneurship
- political:
  - representation in politics sphere

According to Pam Rajput Committee - women suffer from 5Ps -

- powerlessness in India
- patriarchy
- poverty
- promotion advancement resource inaccess
- productive resources inaccess.

] economically disempowered

(Please do not write anything exept the question number in this space)
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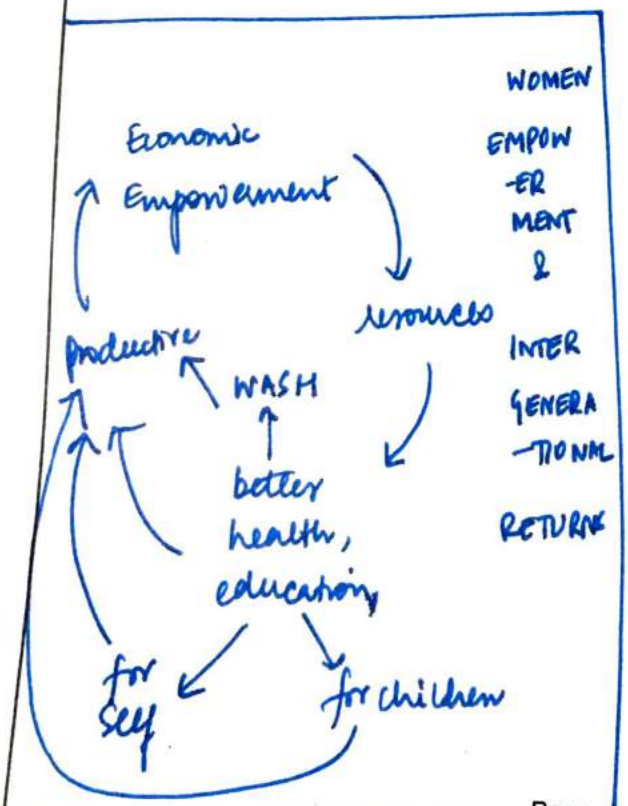
Economic Empowerment —translates to→ Social Empowerment

- access to money, independent economically → can break from clutches of domestic violence, patriarchial marriage setups
- women entrepreneurship ex: Kiran Mazumdar Shaw → positive feedback effect, role model by seeing gender incongruent role
- broken glass ceiling → can focus on education, health.



Hence, economic empowerment is the sine qua non for women empowerment. GoI's schemes promoting women entrepreneurship (MUDRA, MSMEs, NITI WEP), women in STEM are steps in right direction

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11. India has the highest no. of endangered languages in the world as per UNESCO. In this context, discuss factors that have endangered native languages in India & highlight steps taken to conserve & protect

UNESCO's $\boxed{\text{Yenle proclamation}}$ seeks to protect endangered languages of indigenous people.

$\boxed{\text{language}}$ —
- → part of one's identity
- → connected to community's culture
- → " mother tongue acts as the eyes, other language just spectacles "
  - according to VP Venkaiah Naidu.
- → maintains historical connect with ancestry.

Factors that have led to native languages being endangered —

i) Colonialism — thrust on English over

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vernacular languages (General Committee on public instruction)

ii) lack of documentation, dictionaries, grammatical works which have been preserved as linguistic heritage.

iii) Tribal isolationism - Many tribes continue to remain isolated, hence no records are available to government

iv) Westernisation & Modernisation - adoption of modern English culture especially among youth → reluctant to use native languages.

v) Urbanisation - as natives moved to urban areas, connection to local culture lost, assimilation in urban common culture

Steps taken to conserve languages -

i) National Education policy 2020 - thrust on vernacular medium, realises importance of mother tongue.

ii) institutionalisation of Linguistic culture - ex: Mysore based School of Indian languages.

iii) Ministry of Tribal Affairs efforts to preserve tribal culture through festivals etc.

Native languages not only stand as a pillar of cultural heritage but also signify rich diversity of India - India's soft power. Linguistic culture hence must be protected for future ages.

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12. policy of 'subsidiary alliance' helped in establishing British control over internal affairs of Indian states without incurring any direct imperial liability. Discuss.

The British conquest of India from trade to territory was based on both military actions as well as administrative policies such as policy of ring fence of Hastings, Wellesley's subsidiary alliance, lord Dalhousie's doctrine of lapse.

Subsidiary Alliance policy by Wellesley -

- company to offer army for Indian ruler's use
- Indian ruler to pay for army maintenance & expenses
- Company resident at Indian ruler's court.
- Company determine relations with other European powers

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The expenses of maintenance of army was huge. Hence, when the ruler was unable to pay, land had to be ceded to the company.

Control over internal affairs	No direct imperial liability
Since ruler dependent on company for army → company influence on military affairs	Only patron-client relationship : company provides army training at expense of ruler
Stationing of company agent in court meant company had access to what all was going on internally	Company was not the defacto ruler in the eyes of the subjects / Indians → company however was de facto ruler.
Company's role in relations with other European powers meant ruler couldn't coordinate with others to end company rule	

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Inability to pay dues by rulers was seen as legitimising company's takeover. Hence, it indirectly led to deepening of colonialism without popular rebellion.

Hyderabad in 1801 was the first state to come under subsidiary alliance. Later on, Marathas, Baroda Gaekwads, Holkars of Indore followed.

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13. "Before 1857, the British were effectively working against the traditional grain of Indian Society; afterwards they were working with it". Comment.

The revolt of 1857 has been considered as the first war of independence by Savarkar, Disraeli etc.

Before 1857, Britishers were working against the traditional grain of society -

- British role in socio-religious reform -
  - banned sati system (1830)
  - banned thuggi
  - Widow Remarriage Act 1856
- ended Tribal isolationism -
  - tried to integrate tribals into mainstream
  - money lenders, etc. in forests.

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- codification of customs
  - Gentoo laws by William Jones.
  - included Qazis in judiciary system.

However post 1857, Britishers adopted the policy of divide & rule, started using Indian tradition for their own vested interests & political gains -

- policy of balance & counterpoise in army -
  Concept of martial races
- divide & rule wrt Hindus & Muslims -
  ex: Communal Minto → Separate electorates
  Bengal partition

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- Communal Award of 1932 - divide Hindus amongst themselves by offering separate electorates to untouchables.
- Sentiment changed from victorian paternalism to political utilitarianism.

Hence, post revolt of 1857, British policy towards Indian society changed from reformist to status quoist - the objective being survival of imperialism.

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14. Enumerating revolutionary maxims propounded by Sun Yat Sen, discuss conditions that led to revival of chinese nationalism in early 20th c.

Dr Sun Yat Sen founded the Kuomintang in 1912.

His objective was united, democratic & modern China.

3 principles

- Nationalism: end of foreign interference
- Democracy: end warlord era
- Land reforms

Conditions leading to growth of chinese nationalism -

i) Realisation of humiliation after China ~~[illegible]~~ carved as spheres of influence of foreign powers - 'cutting of chinese melon'

ii) Sino Japan war (1895) - China forced to

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Cede Formosa, Taiwan & Senkaku islands in South China Sea

iii) Boxer Rebellion against foreign interference in political, economic & religious affairs.

The role of KMT has relevance even today. The KMT represents the right wing pro capitalism party based in Taiwan. Dr. Sun Yat Sen's KMT hence ~~too~~ forms the foundation of the current dispute between Taiwan & China.

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15. Based on their geological age, present a brief account of classification & distribution of coal reserves in India. Discuss ongoing stress in coal sector in India.

Coal is known as 'black sunshine'. India is bestowed with the 4th largest coal reserves in the world, and is the second largest producer.

Coal Reserves
- rich in carbon
- 'black gold'
- sedimentary in origin
- source of energy (55% of India's power needs)
- fossils of plants undergo decomposition, millions of years later forms coal

India has 2 categories of coal
- Gondwana deposits
- tertiary deposits

According to carbon content
- Anthracite
- Bituminous
- Lignite
- Peat

Bituminous, Lignite → mostly Indian coal

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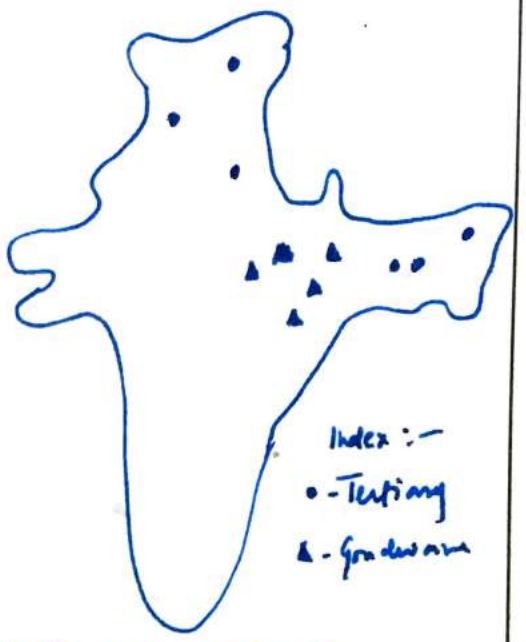
Coal

- Gondwana Deposits
  - older coal
  - rich in ash content (30-40%) and sulphur
  - coke proportion is less
  - ex: West Bengal → Raniganj deposits; Jharkhand → Bokaro
- Tertiary Deposits
  - relatively newly formed coal
  - lesser coke content since inadequate fossilisation
  - ex: Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Garo-Khasi-Jaintia deposits



MAP : COAL RESERVES

Coal Stress – Despite 4th largest reserves, 2nd largest importer

Reasons of coal stress seen in October 2021 –

i) higher power requirements after economic recovery from COVID

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ii) Dependence on coal for power – 55%.

iii) Coal imports became more expensive owing to increase in prices [imports mainly from poland, US, China, central Asia according to Indian Mines Yearbook]

A) Low extraction & mining despite HELP policy
- → legacy issue (coalgate induced scepticism)
- → unscientific & illegal mining (ex: Rathole mining in Meghalaya)

The government has taken steps to attract domestic as well as FDI –
- Commercial coal mining allowed
- 100% FDI allowed
- PRAKASH portal for transparency in bidding
- streamlining of licensing from MoEFCC (environmental clearances)

As a developing nation, India's dependency on coal needs to be supplemented with adequate, clean coal technology.

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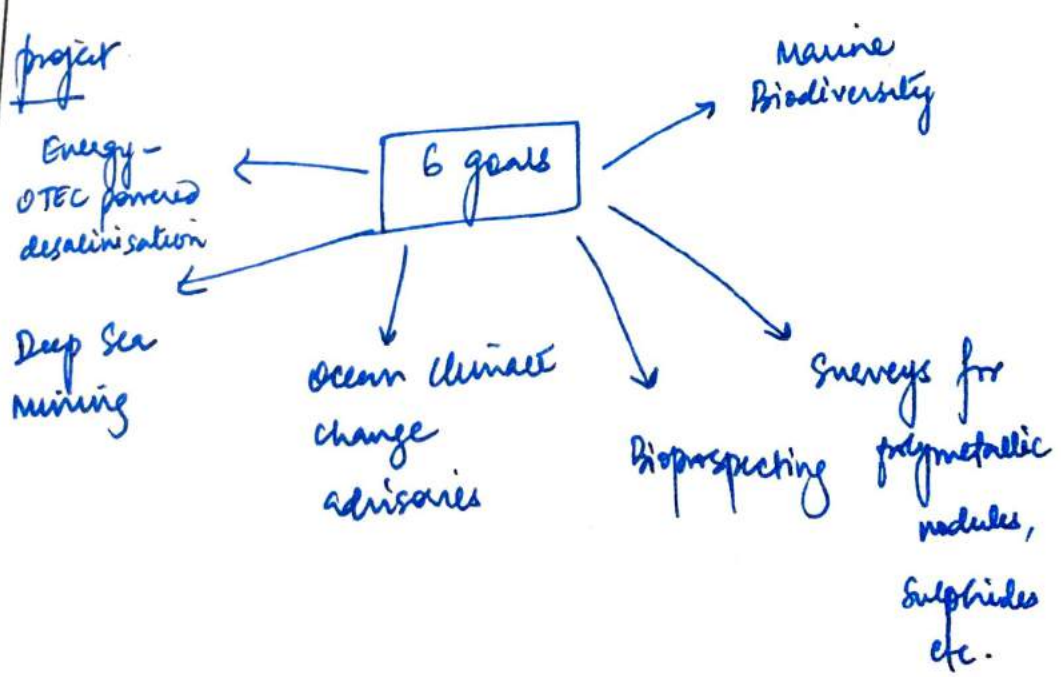
16. In view of the importance of Blue Economy to New India Vision 2030, delineate distribution of key ocean minerals that can help India realise its potential.

The idea of Blue Economy gained traction after renowned economist Gunter Pauli wrote a book - 'Blue Economy' in 2010. UN has declared 2020-30 as year for blue economy.

In the same light, India recently declared its Vision 2030 : Blue Economy with Samudrayaan project



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Importance for India

- vast coastline of 7516 km → fishing grounds
- vast EEZ in Indian ocean → access to ocean minerals
- ISA granted mining rights for PMN

can help release gas for 5$ trillion economy.

Distribution of ocean minerals-

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India can also ~~access~~ access minerals in other geo hotspots -

- Indonesia - Cassiterite (Tin) deposits
- placer deposits - Ghana, West Africa.
- Beach sand minerals from islands, Australia etc

The oceans hence hold the key to many untapped minerals & resources, which can be mined for economic, energy & scientific uses.

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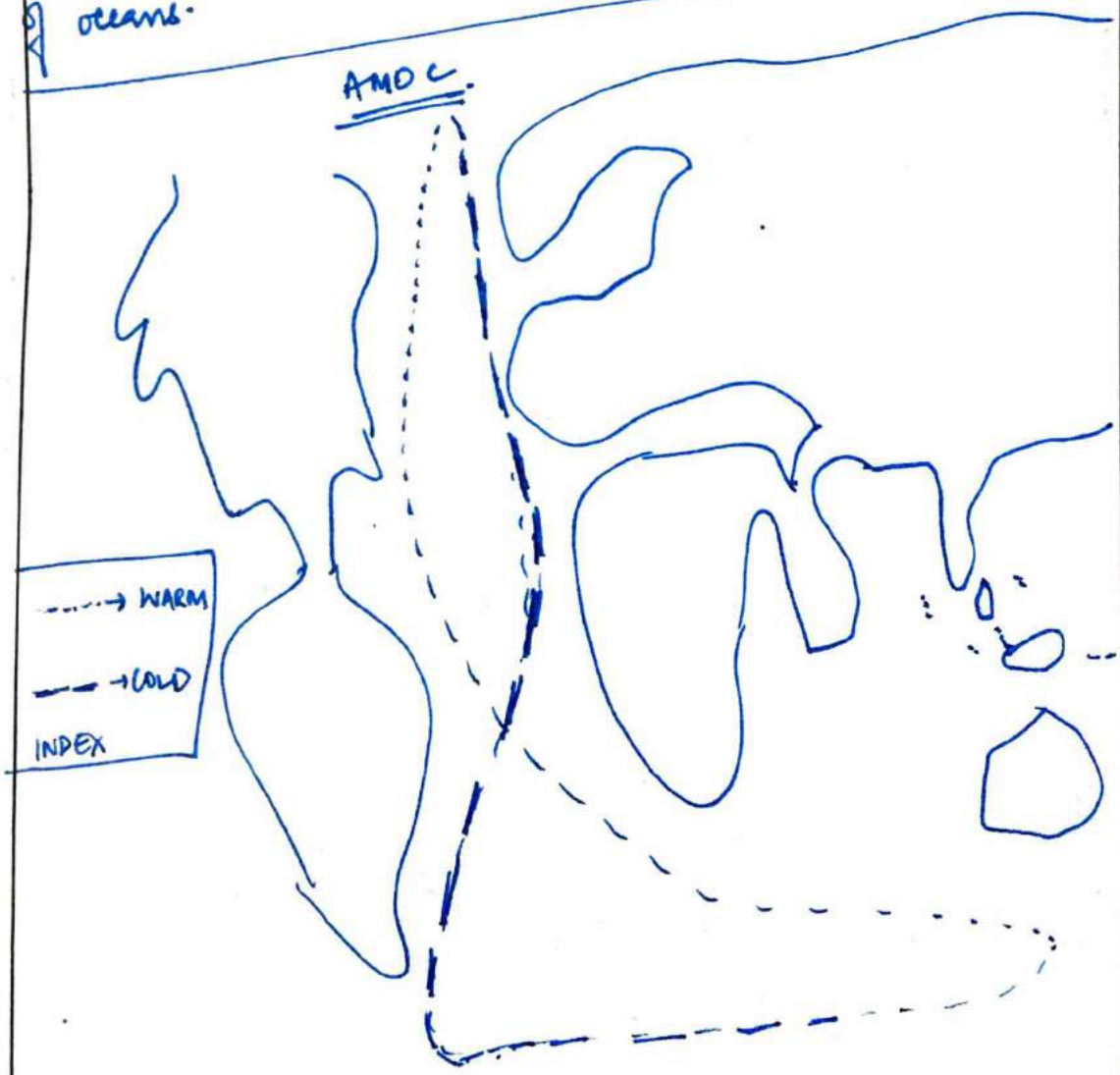
17. What is Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation? Discuss reasons for decline & impact.

Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation – AMOC or the great oceanic conveyor belt is pivotal to maintain heat budget & hydrology of oceans.



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AMOC is a system of warm & cold currents - starts from Atlantic Ocean - includes warm currents like Gulf Stream. Completes the loop by bringing cold currents ex: Norwegian current back, hence acting as giant conveyor belt.

Reasons for Decline

i) climate change and associated global warming has created disbalance in ocean temperatures.

ii) Increase in subsurface temperatures - around 0.1°C since 1900 according to IPCC report

iii) melting of glaciers in Arctic - Arctic Amplification has led to addition of cold waters

iii) Change in Salinity levels due to addition of glacier water, water from Icesheets.

v) Ambient temperature changes in coastal regions bordering the Atlantic Ocean → disturbs water movement.

Impact -
- → Net productivity in oceans ecosystem
- → Fishing grounds ex. Newfoundland (merger of Gulf stream & Labrador)
- → Ocean Deoxygenate zones
- → Temperature changes in coasts - ex: warm currents which used to bring rainfall to Britain disturbed, rainfall patterns in Spain etc.

AMOC is one of the nine tipping points of climate change. Changes in AMOC can act as force Multiplier & cause greater climate change hence necessitating global action.

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18. Recent census & NFHS have signalled monumental shift in Indian demographics. Highlighting this shift, discuss challenges & measures.

Indian demographics can be visualised in 2 trends → By 2027 - India set to surpass China as most populous nation ; by 2040 - India will witness maximum demographic dividend with ~59% working population.

Trends seen from recent reports -

i) Around 20% population over 60 years by 2050 → concern from urn shaped population pyramid ; high dependency ratio

ii) Declining TFR - 28/36 states & UTs have Total fertility rate (TFR) less than 2.1 (the replacement rate)

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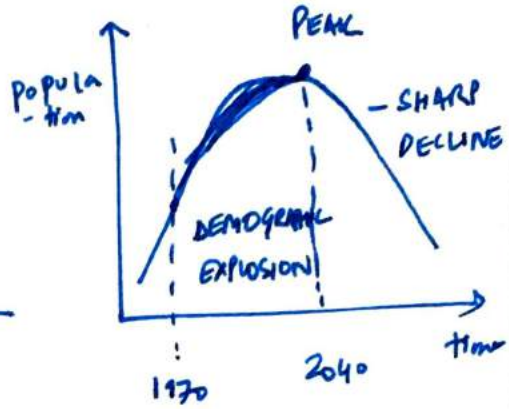
iii) Improved sex ratio - 1042 girls from 1000 boys according to NFHS 5 → welcome step

ii) After peak at 2040, population set to decline



Challenges & Measures

i) high dependency ratio - ⇓ working population needs to contribute more to economy for sustained growth.

- → need silver economy
- → social infrastructure for aged - [hospitals, old age homes
- → thrust on geriatric care ex: PRANAM Bill of Assam
- → healthy ageing in line with Madrid principles

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ii) Declining TFR
⇓
population pyramid inverts

- need to realise demographic dividend by investing in human capital
- rethink coercive population policies ex: One child, Two child policy (Some states ex: UP, MP)
- importance of women centric policies in line with Cairo Consensus; reproductive rights of women to be respected.

In order to realise both demographic & gender dividend, India must continue success of improved sex ratio through policies such as Beti Bachao Beti padhao as well as invest in building human capital.

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19. Looking at all poverty from rural perspective & applying rural solutions to urban conditions will not yield results. Discuss statements in context of differences b/w rural & urban poverty.

Poverty is a state of deprivation. According to Amartya Sen, poverty is the absence of capacity to ~~lets~~ realise one's true potential. Poverty is hence antithetical to freedom.

India is home to over 1/3rd of world's poor according to reports.

Urban poverty	Rural poverty
i) Inadequate/ absence of livelihood - ex: informal workers, migrant labour	Due to legacy issue - colonialism's effect in villages, declining productivity of agriculture

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Urban poverty	Rural poverty
ii) high cost of living in urban areas ⇒ difficult to meet basic needs ⇒ Multidimensional poverty	lower cost of living in rural areas ⇒ lesser resources needed for basic needs
iii) psycho-social impact due to slum dwelling, pressure to send remittance to village home.	poverty of family → whole family is poor, less psycho social impact as stay together
iv) No cushioning schemes/ employment guarantee programmes	MNREGA provides livelihood to so close poor.

Due to the above differences, different approaches are needed to handle urban poverty.

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For urban poverty -

- employment ~~generation~~ guarantee schemes ex: Yuva Swabhimaan of MP are needed
- sustenance issues can be handled through
  - affordable housing ex: PMAY - U; Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHC under Amaniir Shar Abhiyan)
  - food security ex: Garib Kalyan Yojana, NFSA 2013, portable ration cards (One Nation One Ration Card)
  - impetus to self employment generation (ex: MUDRA scheme)
  - special needs of workers ex. street vendors (Swanidhi scheme)

A universal basic income model as suggested by Nobel laureate Abhijit Banerjee can be employed to cater to poverty.

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20. Regional movements are often conservative in orientation, supported by traditional social classes & religious groups & oppose social change imposed by modernity. Critically discuss.

Regional movements are collective enterprise of people - often with shared identities ex: same language, religion, ethnicity seeking to assert their regional identity. Regionalism is a sentiment where loyalty to region becomes more than towards national identity.

Mechanical solidarity > Organic solidarity

Regional movements → conservative, traditional social classes because :-

i) allegiance to religious identities - ex: Sikhs

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movement in punjab. Religious identity seems greater than melting pot culture of various diversities.

ii) anti immigrant sentiment - ex: Sons of soil movement, ~~Marathas~~ Maharashtra for Marathis movement. Such sentiments argue against globalisation.

iii) Dravidian movement based on Dravidian identity which is based on historical caste notions → against modernity & modern thought.

iv) Tribal movements in north East are against social change through modernity, they wish to remain isolated & seek autonomy to govern according to traditional customs.

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Such movements though rooted in tradition & custom sentiment, do not bode well for India's -

- Social fabric - India is represented of 'unity in diversity'. unity must prevail over regional identity
- economy - nativism ex: Haryana's 75%. jobs for locals rule → disturbs investment in state, affects state domestic product
- political system - regionalism may take shape of secessionalism ex: Khalistan, Nagalim
- security - growth of violence, rioting in regional movements.

Hence while regionalism is recognized even by States Reorganisation Commission (1956) for India's unity; it must not grow over national identity & patriotism.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1863)

Name of Candidate	Archita Goyal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	**Registration Number**	622963
Center	Online	**Date**	25.12.21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

(Please do not write anything exept the question number in this space)
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1. Parliament any oversight of administration is not an end in itself rather it acts as means to strengthen efficient functioning of administration. Discuss.

The Parliament acts as the 'Sanctum- sanctorum' of Indian democracy. It is the place for deliberation, consensus making as well as criticism.

Parliament acts as the oversight mechanism for the Executive. According to Art 75, Union government is collectively responsible to Lok Sabha.

However, merely presence of Parliament is not enough.

Currently, we see decline of Parliament -

- Criminalisation of politics
- inefficient role of opposition
- resembles 'chamber of anarchy'
- no discussions only grandstanding, disruptions, rowdy behaviour

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Hence, Parliament's efficient working as the legislature is also needed along with holding accountability of Executive.

Efficient working as legislature

- discussions & deliberations should be done
- bills should be referred to appropriate committees
- pending important bills such as Dam Safety Bill, Data protection bill, Inter state water disputes bill must be passed
- role of opposition must not be like an investigation agency (Pratap Bhanu Mehta)

Hence, to strengthen administration as well as Indian democracy, Parliament must ensure its effectiveness.

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2. X^th schedule of constitution has weakened democratic credentials of India's representative democracy. Critically discuss.

Frequent party hopping, floor crossing & the epithet 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram' rocked Indian political system in the 1970s-80s. This led to enactment of 52nd Constitutional Amendment 1985 inserting the Xth schedule.

- nominated members can't join party after 6 months
- independent members can't join party
- exception from disqualification - merger
- whips

X^th schedule weakening representative democracy :-

i) Bans retail defections but not wholesale

ex: recent defection of members in Madhya pradesh led to fall of government

ii) It is unclear why nominated members are allowed to join political party before 6 months

ex: recently Rajya Sabha member resigned to contest West Bengal elections from a party, later re-nominated after losing elections.

iii) According to renowned legal expert - Soli Sorabjee whip system puts party bossism at a pedestal in the name of discipline ⇒ stifles individual power of representative to vote

iv) Issue of Speaker neutrality.

However, the 10th schedule did help in controlling rampant defections in Indian political system -

- ensured stability of governments
- instilled discipline among representatives
- deterrent for corruption

To ensure effectiveness, recommendations of Halim & Dinesh Goswami committee must be implemented.

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3. Art 246 of Indian Constitution is considered as cornerstone of Centre-State legislative relations. Discuss.

Art 246 provides for [legislative federalism] between the Union & the state. Legislative subjects are divided viz. Union list, State list & Concurrent list; subjects listed in the 7th schedule.

Art 246: Cornerstone of relations -

- divides subjects on the basis of [principle of subsidiarity], ex: foreign affairs under Union list, agriculture & water under State list
- separation between subjects ensures [no colourable legislation] is exercised.

Concurrent list provides for mutual cooperation for easy governance. ex: Contracts.

However, of late, there have been issues wrt.

Art 246 -

- Centre legislating on subjects in state list
  ex: farm laws (agriculture)
- Centre's role in legislating on matters in state list owing to globalisation & adherence to international treaties
- 42nd CAA 1976 — moved subjects from state to concurrent list - wildlife, forests, weights & measurements etc.

practice &

While coordination is needed on certain matters, cooperative federalism must be ensured. Practice of model laws is in right direction. Punchi Committee recommendations can be followed

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4. Although the provision of issuing ordinances amounts to usurpation of legislative power by Executive, both centre & states in India have taken unrestrained course to it. Discuss.

Art 123/213 provides for ordinance making powers to President/governor.

Ordinance passing

- when any of the House is not in session ('any' because laws needed to be passed by both Houses)
- in tandem with legislative powers of centre/state
- needs to passed within 6 weeks of House reopening
- Max length - 6 months / 6 weeks

Ordinance making power is a usurpation of legislative power – because:

- against principle of Montesquieu's separation of power
- re promulgation of ordinances has been considered

- fraud by SC (DC Wadhwa case)
- conscious suspension of assembly so as to pass ordinances is unconstitutional (~~Cooper~~ Cooper case)
  - ex: Bihar governor – 156 ordinances in 1980s.

Both centre & state have used the power –

- Criminal law Amendment 2013 after Nirbhaya case
- ordinances ex: Deposit Insurance, Farm Reforms etc during COVID crisis (Legislature couldn't meet)
- states during COVID crisis

While ordinances ensure stability & continuity in governance → must be used as emergency lamp

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5. There has been manifold increase in the no. of ministries in central govt since independence. Do you agree with the view there is a need to phase out many ministries & amalgamate others in this context.

The Constitution empowers the central government to create new ministries under Government of India Allocation of Business Rules 1961. The President's executive power includes power to decide how execution has to be done in his name.

Increase in number of ministries -

positives	negatives
i) separation of powers ii) better efficiency iii) channelises expertise iv) helps streamline governance ex: separate	i) complicates executive structure ii) effect on exchequer as each ministry needs own budget. ⇒ difficult budgeting

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ministry for cooperatives constituted recently → renewed focus which was not possible earlier

v) Denotes government's development priorities
ex: Ministry of Jal Shakti

iv) coordination among ministries becomes difficult

v) Ministries are headed by same minister
ex: Ministry of Home Affairs, ministry of Cooperatives by same minister

In 2019, ministries of water resources, rivers was amalgamated to form Ministry of Jal Shakti. While in 2021, new Ministry of cooperatives was formed. (earlier as department in Ministry of agriculture)

Hence, formation of ministries must be in line with the maxim- 'min govt max governance'.

For better coordination, similar can be clubbed, for better agenda level focus - new ministries can be created.

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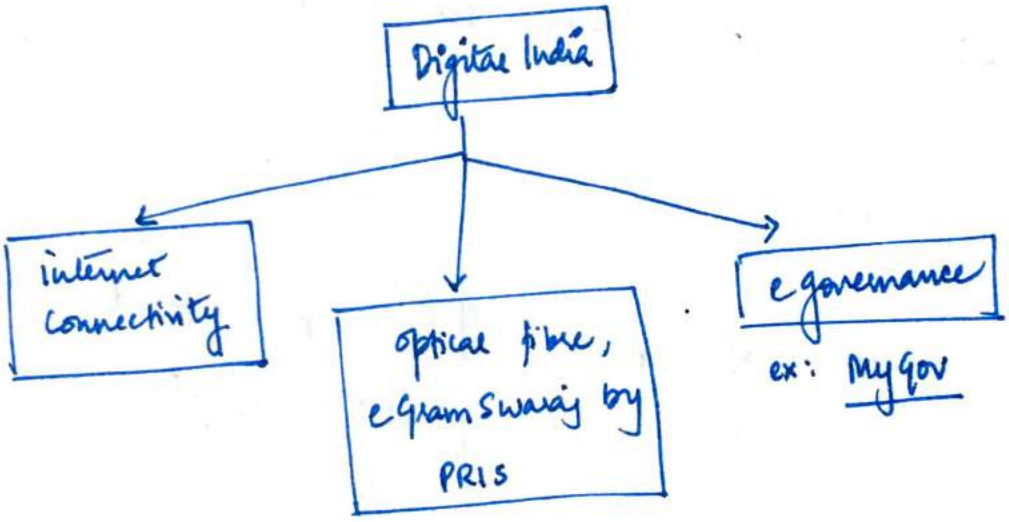
6. Evaluate the success of Digital India in fulfilling its vision of transforming India into digitally empowered society & knowledge economy

India today has around 650 million Internet users. India also offers one of the cheapest data packs in the world.



Digital India — Empowering Society -

Achievements	Limitations
i) Internet penetration ↑ around 90%. (rural + urban)	Digital divide between urban & rural India

egovernance – Digilocker, eSaarthi portal, Fastag, MyGov, digitisation of records, e-judiciary

ii) gender divide - only 46% women know how to use internet

iii) rise of cybercrimes (NCRB)

Digital India – knowledge economy :-

Achievements	Limitations
i) Growth of startups – mostly in ICT, fintech.	i) No policy for data protection, privacy
ii) Large skilled IT professional base	ii) Brain drain to US, Europe etc.
iii) over 40 unicorns	iii) Inadequate infrastructure to use data volumes ex: Big Data analytics.
iv) on track to contribute $1 trillion by 2025 (Forbes)	

Digital India is hence panacea for KITE economy

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7. Examine issues related to poverty measurement in India. Suggest measures to improve upon existing methodologies.

poverty is a state of deprivation. According to Amartya Sen, it is a state of unfreedom - where one is not able to realise true potential.

poverty measurement -

BPL categories identified according to Tendulkar committee recommendations - based on calorie consumption (2400/2100 calories rural/urban)

Issues -

i) Ignores multidimensional poverty - According to

Oxfam International, multidimensional poverty includes —
- access to electricity
- shelter
- food
- sanitation

i.e. basic necessities

ii) Doesn't include true measure of inflation

iii) Based on mere survival & sustenance not thriving & productivity (UNESCO)

Measures to improve

i) Factor in multidimensional aspects of poverty

ii) Regular updation of value according to current trends of inflation

iii) Include social, mental, psychological impact of poverty along with economical.

Universal Basic Income (Abhijit Banerji) can be implemented for the same.

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8. As one of the recommendations of NEP 2020, discuss rationale behind internationalisation of higher education in India & associated challenges.

National Education policy 2020 provides for 'Study in India' concept.

Internationalisation of Higher Education

→ promotes student exchanges

→ flexible credit system → portability of credits earned in foreign universities

→ globalisation of educational paradigm

→ competitive learning for students

→ improves learning outcomes ex: PISA test

→ students can get taste of foreign education, foreign students can study in India → symbol of soft power ex: Nepal, Bhutan, Afghan, African students.

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Challenges -

i) Syllabus differences - Since way of teaching is different in foreign universities → can become difficult to adjust.

ii) Incoming of foreign students in higher education colleges - narrows competition for domestic students. IITJEE, NEET already very competitive with very less seats.

iii) Subject Combinations might differ

iv) logistical issues ex: visa issues for students travelling to US etc.

v) racism - Indian students in Australia

While internationalisation is a step to increase quality of human capital, above challenges must be addressed.

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या इस स्थान प्रश्न संख्या के तिरिक्त कुछ लिखें।

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Q. Stating the significance of FTAs, examine whether they have been as beneficial as expected for India.

Free Trade Agreements are agreements signed bilaterally / multilaterally offering certain trade benefits such as zero import duties, free movement of goods & labour, national treatment etc.

Significance of FTAs

- participation in global value chains; in turn increases productivity (10% increase in GVC participation → 1.4% increase in productivity)
- ~~rela~~ helps realise David Ricardo's comparative advantage
- part of economic & trade diplomacy — theory of complex interdependence

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FTAs & India -

positives	negatives
i) Bilateral relationships ex: with ASEAN increased	i) Trade deficit in favour of other parties ex: with ASEAN
ii) India negotiating FTAs with UK, EU (BTIA), US etc. denotes significance in foreign policy	ii) Inability to realise potential ex: CEPA with Japan
	iii) movement of labour is an issue
	iv) bypassing Rules of origin - incoming cheap chinese goods - India's reason to quit RCEP

FTAs hence must be negotiated keeping fair principles of economics in mind.

10. Though multilateral devpt banks are crucial for holistic devpt of devping nations like India, there are certain legitimate concerns about their functioning. Discuss.

Multilateral development banks such as World Bank, Asian Development Bank etc. stand not only as a symbol of global cooperation & multilateralism but also serve as agencies helping developing countries like India in achieving development agenda.

MDBs for holistic development

- guidance, technical expertise share
  ex: World Bank with Human capital
- mediation
  ex: role of WB in Indus water Treaty
- development loans
  ex: for DRIP (Dam Rehab) project etc., AIIB loan in COVID
- data based governance
  share reports, indices

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Concerns with functioning -

i) Western bias - development agenda prophesised by MDBs are based on western constructs of development - Washington Consensus.

ii) power politics -
- WB headed by US origin President/Chief
- recent controversy regarding Ease of Doing Business report suffering from China bias.
- AIIB - China's role in domination

iii) Vetocracy - by bigger powers ex. US.

iv) Transparency & accountability issues.

Governance reforms must hence be taken to instil confidence in MDBs & so that they continue to remain relevant.

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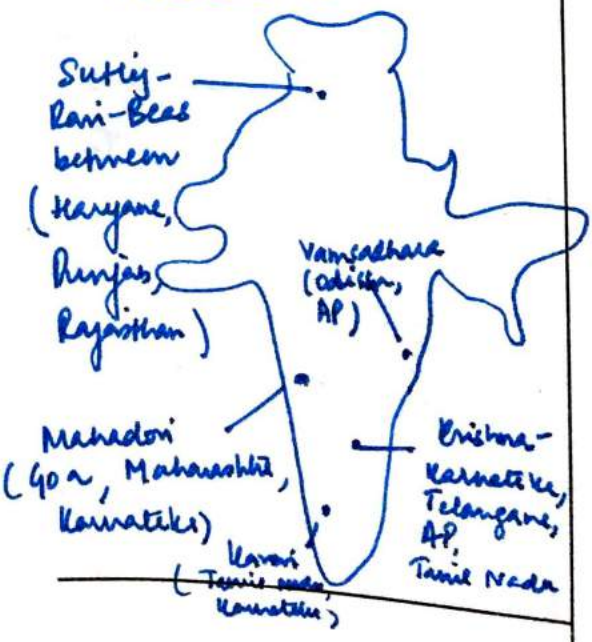
11. Despite legal fw to resolve inter state water disputes, why do they continue to exist? Also, discuss measures that can be taken to resolve such disputes in expeditious & agreeable manner.

South Asian economies are heavily dependent on water. Rivers in India not only have economic significance but also have socio-cultural & political significance - hence causing interstate disputes.

Legal Framework provided by Constitution

- **Art 262** - Specially for water disputes
  - River Boards Act
  - Inter State water disputes act 1956
- **Art 131** - original jurisdiction of SC to adjudicate between 2 states / centre & state
- **Art 136: SPL**
- **Art 263** - Inter State Council
- **Zonal councils** after state reorganisation

FIG: SOME INTER STATE DISPUTES



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Issues with current framework -

i) Zonal councils, Inter state Council → hardly used

ii) Interstate water disputes Act 1956 bars SC jurisdiction under Art 131.

iii) Issues with Interstate water disputes Act 1956 -

- politicisation -
  - frames regionalism ex: seen during Kaveri issue as Kannadigas vs Tamilians.
  - violence, hooliganism
  - used for electoral gains
- delays in constituting tribunals & giving awards -
  Took 20 years to create tribunal for Kaveri dispute, around 19 years for final award
- award not followed by states ex: Punjab didn't follow order, created colonies over disputed area.

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Measures that can be taken -

i) Inter state water disputes bill 2019 -

- permanent tribunal
- dispute resolution Committee for early settlement through ADR
- decrease total time from current 6 years (5 years +1) to 4.5 years. (1 year for DRC + 3.5 for tribunal)

ii) Move beyond politicisation → issues of social justice must be kept in mind ex: needs of indigenous communities.

iii) Integrate environmental protection - watershed development.

Rivers transcend political boundaries. Inter state disputes must be resolved amicably for public welfare.

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12. While use of technology is a welcome step towards improving the efficiency of judicial system, it must be understood that tech^y itself comes with set of challenges that make justice even more inaccessible. Discuss.

"Justice should not only be done but seem to be done"

Judiciary acts as —
- defender of constitution
- guardian of rule of law (Art 13, 142)
- upholder of fundamental rights (Art 32, 136, 142)

Digitisation of Judiciary -
- eCourts Committee
- eCourts, virtual hearings.
- LIMBAS for information management
- CCTNS, eFIR for procedural reforms.

Benefits -

i) Increased accessibility -

Studies show 20% of cases filed in SC are from

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Punjab, Haryana. Virtual hearings have made Supreme Court accessible for other states especially southern

ii) decreased costs in legislation - parties ~~has to~~ can hire local lawyers since hearing is online.

iii) Judiciary SC as court of record - judicial proceedings of held online can help in maintaining record of proceedings (Art 145).

iv) Recently, launched direct portal to jails - bail orders can be transmitted ~~eff~~ instantly ⇒ criminal justice reforms

v) Saves judicial infrastructure costs - online hearings don't need huge investments in infrastructure.

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Challenges :

i) Digital divide - e-filing of cases, attending ~~only~~ online cases needs
- internet
- digital literacy ; hence

disadvantageous for underprivileged, poor & weaker sections

ii) Data protection & security - loss of privacy if cybercrime occurs.
⇒ against Art 21

Hence, thrust must also be on digital literacy (ex: PMGDISHA scheme) & connectivity (ex: PM WANI scheme). J Puttuswamy committee recommendations for data protection can be implemented.

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13. The current urban planning ~~capabilities~~ capacities in India are extremely skeletal & need systemic reforms & change in mindset. Discuss.

According to the Economic Survey, 40% of Indian population will live in urban areas by 2040, calling for renewed focus & reforms.

Urban planning capacities

→ 74th CAA 1992 provides for local urban bodies - municipal corporations for bigger cities, municipalities for towns.

→ Metropolitan planning committees for metropolitan areas.

Issues with local urban governance -

i) Structural issues -

→ No provision of gram sabha as in PRIs ⇒ no direct democracy

→ mayors remain ceremonial heads →
real power with states

→ term of mayors not fixed - 1 year in Delhi, 2.5 years in Mumbai

→ inadequate personnel - 946 per 1 lakh
(South Africa's Johannesburg has around 3000)

→ presence of parastatal agencies under state's executive control

ii) Finance issues -

→ heavily dependent on property tax
→ no autonomous means of revenue
→ states reluctant to devolve funds
→ limited reach of municipal bonds
→ accounts audited by states

iii) Governance issues - ASICS survey by Janagraha:

→ only few states constituted MPCs.

→ citizen charters not made.

→ issues with governance.

Reforms needed -

i) Ministry of Urban Affairs suggested fixing 5 year tenure for mayors

ii) Mayors conference suggested partyless elections to mayorship posts.

iii) PPP model to generate funds. (NITI Action Agenda).

Since urban areas will drive India's social, structural & economic transformation; ULBs need to be revamped to realise current realities.

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14. Reservation for women in PRIs has not translated into corresponding increase in women's representation in India's State legislatures. Bringing out reasons for the same, discuss how under representation of women can be corrected.

political empowerment is a major constituent for gender empowerment. (WEF)

while 46% of PRI representatives are women, the percentage is meagre 14.6% for Parliament.

Women in PRIs

→ 93rd CAA 1992 reserves 33% of seats for women candidates

→ Kerala's Kudumbshree model

→ bring social dividends as identified by Nobel laureate Ester Duflo

→ role models such as MBA Chavi Rajawat of Tonk, Arati Devi in Ganjam district – focussed on
- health
- sanitation
- education

→ decreased crime rates, focus on effective governance (Jharkhand) etc.

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Reasons for low representation of women in upper tiers of govt -

- politics remains male dominated stream
- criminalisation of politics, corruption generates negative outlook against politics
- patriarchial mindset
- lack of access to
  - political parties
  - political connections
  - avenues to build political expertise & acumen
- prevalence of dynasty politics - women participation limited to those belonging to family enterprises
- issue of intersectionality - underprivileged, poor women further disadvantaged

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Measures to increase women representation -

- women empowerment -
  - courses in public administration, politics as suggested by law commission
  - incentives to join politics
  - tap women leadership in student unions in colleges etc.
- electoral reforms
  - ethics in politics
  - deal with criminalisation (Dinesh Goswami Committee)
  - accountability of political parties → ex: under RTI
- affirmative action -
  - 108th Constitutional Amendment Bill
  - quota in political party positions

Forming around 50% of population, women are grossly underrepresented at political level. Women in politics can create virtuous cycle for women empowerment.

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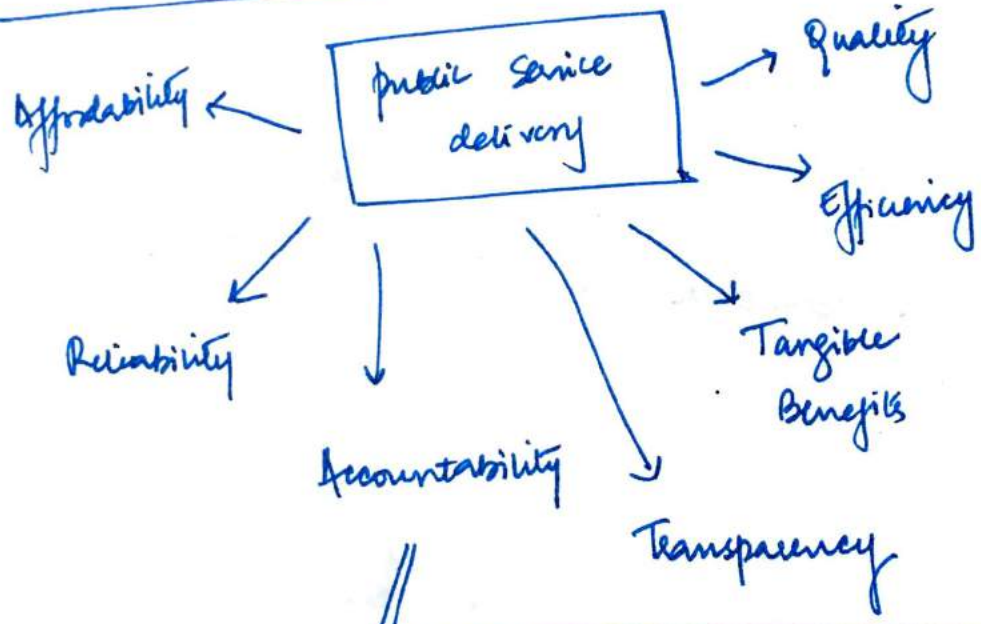
15. For effective public service delivery, there is need to shift from traditional accountability mechanisms to social accountability mechanisms. In this context, discuss pre conditions for success of social accountability efforts & challenges associated with them.

Effective public service delivery is sine qua non for good governance.



Accountability = Answerability + Enforcement Mechanism

Traditional accountability mechanisms include - vertical accountability through elections,

department seniors, CVC, CAG etc.

However, to gauge the true efficacy of public service delivery - Social accountability is needed.

Social Accountability - End users hold public officials accountable ex: civil society, citizens, media etc.

Pre-conditions -

i) Effective decentralisation - local governments especially gram sabha has power to undertake social audit

ii) citizen awareness & information (RTI)

iii) Capacity building of citizens to undertake social audit

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iv) political will to undertake social accountability exercises

However, certain challenges also persist -

i) parochial nature of citizens - complacence & indifference towards social audit

ii) lack of political will to devolve powers.

Social accountability is the prime solution to ensure ~~[illegible]~~ direct democracy; good as well as citizen centric governance.

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16. MNREGA remains one of the most ambitious programmes for public welfare & rural deept, but its objectives cannot be achieved without strong & capable PRI. Elucidate.

The MNREGA scheme is India's flagship scheme to deal with rural unemployment & at the same time boost PRI functioning.

MNREGA - public welfare & rural development

- 100 days of guaranteed work
- employment generation in creation of public utilities such as roads, public utilities, PMAY houses etc.
- wages release within 7 days of work
- unemployment allowance if work not given

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Role of PRIs in implementation of MNREGA -

- PRIs issue job cards for households
- PRIs are involved in groundwork such as
  - identification of beneficiaries
  - social ~~accoun~~ auditing of projects through gram sabha
- Grievance redressal in cases of delayed release of payments etc.

Role of PRIs hence demands

- funds → to effectively implement projects for rural development
- functions → power to make plans for social justice & economic empowerment (Art 243)
- functionaries → for social auditing

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Art 38 envisages 'welfare state', which also forms a part of basic structure. Gandhiji's dream of Ram Rajya & village republics hence needs 'atmanirbhar PRIs' in line with Gandhian DPSP of Art 40.

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M. Despite legal safeguards & int'l conventions, the state has failed to uphold rights of PWDs in general & those with psychosocial disabilities in particular. Discuss in context of India.

UN convention on rights of persons with disabilities

1975 defines a PWD as a person who is unable to realise true potential, perform daily necessities of life & social contributions owing to physical, mental or congenital disabilities.

Rights of PWDs

- Legal safeguards
  - Art 41 – DPSP.
  - 'Dignity of individual' in preamble
  - PWD Act 2016
    - reservation
    - free education for benchmark disabilities
- International Conventions
  - UN Convention on PWD 1975
  - Incheon strategy
  - Disability centred development Agenda

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Issues faced by PWDs -

- social stigmatisation
  - people with psycho-social disabilities ex: autism considered lunatic
  - seen as victim - 'bechara'
  - dependent on parents
- educational
  - only 25% of PWDs go to primary school
  - 45% illiteracy rate (census 2011)
  - no special schools for autistic persons
- employment - 1 out of 2 PWD unemployed
  - poverty ⇄ disability
- Implementation of PWD act 2016
  - 37% of states have no state commissioner for PWD as mandated in Act
  - 86% states have not constituted state funds for PWDs

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GoI launched 'Accessible India - Sugamya Bharat' scheme - accessibility of -
- transport
- physical environment
- ICT.

Initiatives such as Sugamya pustakalaya, RBI's MANI app for visually impaired are steps in right direction.

NITI Aayog's India at 75 doc suggests measures such as accessibility training for engineering, architects; community led development model.

Chatisgarh recently provided for reservation to PWDs in local government bodies.

Inclusion of disability in development paradigm is hence crucial for realising true demographic dividend.

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18. To what extent has the PM Awas Yojana (Gramin) been successful in solving the problem of rural housing in India? Discuss with adequate arguments.

Under the Olga Tellis case, Supreme Court held that right to habitat & livelihood forms a part of the Right to life (Art 21)

Adequate shelter forms a part of the bare necessities (Economic Survey)

PM Awas Yojana - aims to provide living shelters to 3 crore households by 2022.

According to Eco Survey - Since 2014-15, appox 2 crore houses have been constructed.

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However, as per surveys Basic necessities Index -

- disparities w.r.t. - quality of house
  - kucha/ pacca house
- still remain state wise
- Socioeconomic level disparities remain - skewed towards upper classes & castes.

Moving forward, access to sanitation, toilets within house complex, connection to electricity, disaster resilience must be ensured to provide quality housing.

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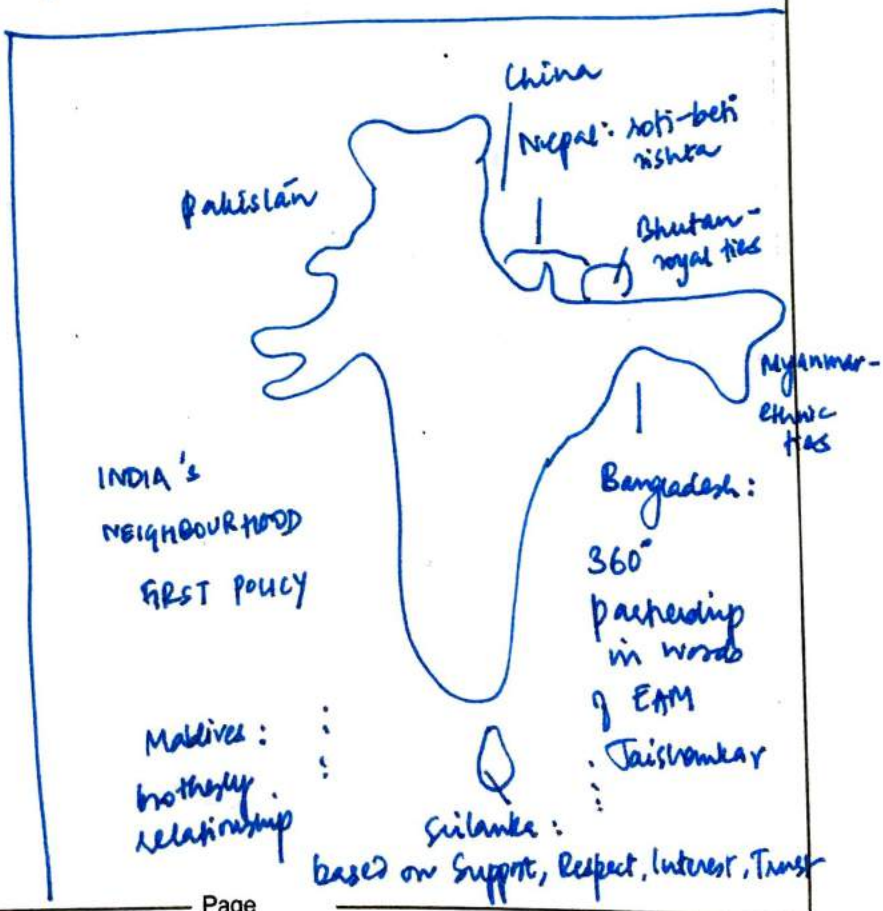
19. Despite potential of India's neighbourhood 1st policy, there have been several impediments to regional cooperation in South Asia. Discuss.

"One can change one's enemies, but not one's neighbours" - Former PM Vajpayee.

India's neighbourhood policy is based on the Gujral doctrine, institutionalised as the 'Neighbourhood First policy'.

Bilateral ties strong with:
- Bhutan
- Bangladesh
- Sri Lanka
- Maldives
- Myanmar.



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Multilateral arrangements such as -

- SAARC, BIMSTEC
- BBIN
- India- Myanmar - Thailand Trilateral Highway
- Energy diplomacy with Bhutan, Nepal.
- vaccine diplomacy during COVID.

However, there exists certain impediments to regional cooperation in South Asia -

i) Pakistan
- → terroristic antecedents, state sponsored terror.
- → considered as the camel blocking the caravan of regional cooperation
- → Cold peace ties with India
- → all weather friend of China

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ii) China factor
- it is said - "India promises, China delivers"
- debt trap diplomacy
- economic, diplomatic heft
  ex: Myanmar, Nepal.

iii) Border disputes
- with Nepal ex: Kalapani, Lipulekh, Limpiyadhura
- with Bangladesh - Tista river
- with China - Western & Eastern border.

iv) Unintentions of Indian diplomacy
- slow deliveries
- delay in completion of projects ex: 18 years for Nepal project
- domestic issues with ex: Bangladesh, Srilanka

India must leverage its historical ties with its neighbours to maintain good bilateral relations & development of region

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Q. It is argued that China's BRI has resulted in unsustainable debt-for-Infrastructure deals in several countries across continents & it is a part of debt trap diplomacy. Discuss.

After its 100 years of humiliation, China aspires to become the global hegemon. Towards the same goal, china's ambitious Belt & Road Initiative - or One Belt One Road initiative aims to integrate Eurasia into single Chinese infrastructure system.

BRI - China's chequebook diplomacy

BRI
- Belt - Roadways connecting South East Asia upto Europe
- Silk Road - maritime route based on ancient Silk Route

i) Creation of ports by offering huge loans with high interest. Failure to pay loans → china gains access to port. ex: Sri

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Lanka's Hambantota port - given to china under 99 year lease on failure to repay debt.

ii) Most of African countries have huge pending loans to China → debt trap diplomacy

iii) Construction activities under BRI are unsustainable both - [economically / environmentally]

iv) Chinese model of imperialism - countries such as Myanmar under undue influence due to use of China's economic power & heft.

It is for these reasons that India denied to join the BRI. India's concern also emerge from the CPEC connecting China & pakistan

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which passes through illegally occupied Kashmir

BRI is also another feather in China-

pakistan's all-weather alliance.

Western countries have come up with their

own initiatives as an alternative to China's

BRI. ex: EU. US, Japan & Australia's Blue

Dot Network is also another initiative.

China's chequebook diplomacy is hence a coercive

soft power tactic in conformity with

its larger strategic goals of global domination.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2209)

Name of Candidate	Archita Goyal		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	**Registration Number**	622963
Center	Online	**Date**	28.7.2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
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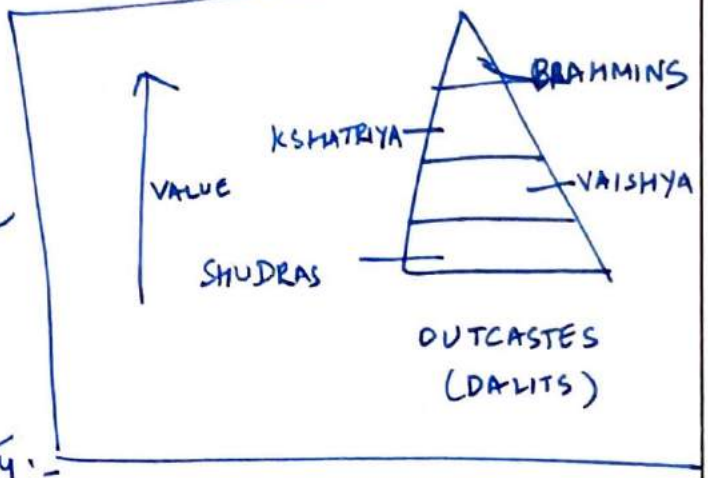
1. Caste system continues to be one of the key drivers of poverty & inequality in India. Discuss.

Caste system refers to social system of stratification, imposition of hierarchy and religious & social disabilities.

Caste system continues to be key driver of poverty & inequality :-



① Historical system of occupational lineage continues to exist

eg: shudras are more likely to do artisan work, cleaning community, sweepers belong to SC / Dalit community

⇒ intergenerational inequity

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(2) Most out of school children are from SCs.

because -

- Discrimination
  - eg: Payal Tadvi case, Rohit Vemula case
- inability to afford fee

(3) only 3% of SCs in public service

No education → poverty → VICIOUS CYCLE

(4) limited employment opportunities -

eg: Dalit woman cooking midday meals in Uttarakhand expelled after children denied eating food cooked by her

eg: only 9 SC professors in 20 elite IIMs according to latest survey.

Hence, caste system continues to cause inequality. Schemes such as Stand Up India, Milind Kamble's DICCI are necessary.

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2. Recognising unpaid work of women is necessary but challenging task. Discuss.

According to recent time use survey, average woman spends 299 minutes on unpaid domestic work and 134 minutes of unpaid care giving work per day.

Recognition of unpaid work - necessary ?

① To acknowledge the work gives sense of fulfilment & empowerment

② Recognition is key to reduce & redistribute work.

(eg): recognition can lead to males dividing work, taking paternity leaves etc.

③ Even world Bank recognises the importance

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of care economy

(4) Reduction & redistribution can bring economic empowerment

eg: domestic work keeps women out of jobs — the motherhood penalty

However, this is a challenging task as

(1) Issues with quantification of work.

(2) Politicisation such as offering monthly salary (Kamal Hasan's party's proposal during TN elections)

will lead to —
- vicious cycle of women continuing to be in domestic realm
- legitimacy of unpaid work as women's job.

Hence, recognition of unpaid work must be followed by redistribution eg:- Paternity leaves, gender neutral child rooms. ~~washrooms~~ in Bangalore airport one step in right direction

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3. The window to realise India's demographic potential is narrowing with time. Discuss in context of factors affecting employability of youth & remedial measures.

India is set to reach the pinnacle of demographic potential in 2041 with over 59% of its population in working age.

However, in order to reap the full benefit, the youth must be empowered with better skills, education & employability.

Factors affecting youth's employability -

① Education system focussing on rote learning

eg: recently Home minister pointed out

Macaulay - putra syndrome

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(2) Lack of focus on vocational training

eg. India – <5% focus on vocational studies

Germany – 95% focus through Berufschule

(3) limited skillset not suited for IR 4.0.

eg. youth needs upskilling w.r.t. Artificial Intelligence, Machine learning, 3D printing etc.

(4) Youth not focussed on R&D & further higher education

eg. GER – 26.3%, very less enrolment for PHD, less focus on academia

Remedial Measures

- Focus on leapfrog technologies
  - eg. IBM's Skills prime Initiative
- Vocationalisation
  - eg. 10 day bag free classes under NEP 2020
- On the job trainings through edutech like Upgrad.

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4. Given the deeply gendered impact of population control measures, examine the need to rethink the current approach of population control measures in India.

Theories such as Paul Ehrlich's Population Bomb and Robert Malthus's limits to growth suggest the need for population control measures for sustained growth & socio-economic progress.

Population Control Measures

- coercive
  eg: one child policy
- against human rights
- According to NFHS 5 most men consider contraception as women's problem

gendered Impact —

① Coercive policies such as one child policy lead to —
- son preference & illegal abortions
- desertions
- polygamy
- missing girls problem

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② Women can be pressurised to undergo -
- Surgical contraceptions.
- Hysterectomy

Need to rethink current approach

It is said that empowerment & development are the best contraceptives :-

① Focus on women education -

eg: According to NFHS5, average age of woman at 1st child varies from 19 yrs for no schooling & 25 yrs for women with > 12 yrs schooling.

⇒ lower TFR

② Awareness on contraception -
- Santushti strategy ('Hum Do Humare Do')
- Prerna strategy ('increase age of marriage')

③ Focus on neonatal & infant health to decrease IMR & need for more children.

Their centrality of women in population control has been reiterated in the 1994 Cairo Consensus

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5. Indian healthcare system is ruined by excessive brain drain of healthworkers. Discuss & suggest measures to address phenomenon.

According to recent estimates, the economic impact of brain drain is such that 11. of GDP goes in education imports worth capital needed to establish 10 AIIMS.

Brain drain in Indian healthcare system -

PULL FACTORS	PUSH FACTORS
① Better opportunities for doctors abroad (eg: high economic returns for dentists, opthalmologists	① Lesser remunerative as compared to US, EU etc
② Relatively easier to get admissions	② Excessive competition for admission

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Brain Drain results into

- → loss of human capital to developed countries → increasing divide
- → loss to state exchequer in terms of
  - Subsidising public education (eg: in AIIMS, MAMC, LHMC etc.
  - education imports → fee abroad in $.
- → shortage of HR - ratio 1: 1456 as against WHO recommended 1:1000.
- → epidemic management like COVID becomes tough.
- → research patents (eg: Lancent goes in name of other countries.

To address the issue, revive AIIMS to address demand-supply mismatch, issues such as violence against doctors, remuneration etc. must be done.

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6. Though various women organisations have played key role in promoting entrepreneurship among women, there continues to exist obstacles that impede women entrepreneurship. Discuss context of India

India ranks 143rd out of 146 countries on economic empowerment of women according to Global Gender Gap report 2022.

Role of women organisations in entrepreneurship

- SEWA under Ela Bhatt → cooperative movement
- Amul Revolution in Gujarat
- Sreeja in AP – largest women owned enterprise for dairy
- Kudumbshree Mission in Kerala – (eg: opened all women mall.

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Obstacles to women entrepreneurship -

① Lack of access to credit due to non possession of adequate collateral

eg: only 12% have proprietary rights.

② patriarchial mindset -
- motherhood penalty → have to leave work if become mother
- lack of support from family

③ regional imbalance -

eg: Startup culture in urban areas - Nykaa, Sugar Cosmetics etc. but not in rural pockets

Hence, only 12% enterprises are owned by women.

NITI Aayog's Women Entrepreneurship platform which provides help on whatsapp, handholding support is a path breaking initiative to break the glass ceiling

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7. Discuss issues faced by domestic workers in India. Suggest measures to empower them.

The draft national policy on domestic workers carefully addresses issues faced by domestic workers, offering social protection.

Issues faced by domestic workers

- Non regulation of domestic work, no formalisation
- Salaries are
  - lesser than appropriate
  - delayed
- harassment by employer
  (eg: sexual harassment, physical abuse
- lack of regulation of work environment
- child labour

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Measures to empower domestic workers –

① Govt should regulate the sector –

- ID cards to register
- social security benefits such as occupational safety code, minimum wages code.

② Regulate the bureaus providing employers domestic workers :

Being a part of the informal sector, most of them being women, domestic workers policy must be implemented as suggested by NITI Ayog in India @ 75 Document.

ace Blitz

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8. It has been argued by some that raising min. age of marriage for females only addresses symptoms rather than underlying causes of gender related issue in India.

Discuss

Recently, the Jaya Jaitley panel recommended increasing minimum age of marriage of women from 18 to 21 years.

According to NFHS 5 (12%) of women in age group 15-19 yrs are currently married.

Reasons for early marriage of women —

1. lack of education (eg.) - According to NFHS 5 → median age of women marrying = 18.8 yrs if no schooling

= 23 yrs in >12 yrs schooling

② lack of economic independence.

③ hegemonic patriarchy -

- greater the age, greater the difficulty to find groom
- a woman must be married early for lesser dowry demand.
- Stigma to be married late/ unmarried.

④ Customs such as Akha Teej in Rajasthan, 'gauna' - child marriage.

while increasing age of marriage is vital for -

- economic upliftment
- better education for women
- better health for heavy & children.

it is important to treat underlying causes of early marriage - women must be empowered to fight clutches of patriarchy & not reduced to tokenism.

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Q. There have been arguments that given socio-economic status of backward ~~class~~ castes in India, caste based census is the need of the hour. Do you agree?

Many political parties have demanded a caste based census, making discussion on need of the same, relevant.

Socio-economic status of backward castes -

- lesser GER as compared to upper castes
- informal sector employment
- limiting of caste in profession, concubium including endogamy

Need for caste based census -

① Enumerate current status of backward classes

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(2) Paves way for data based policy for further affirmative action

(3) Analyses impact of policies such as reservation benefits.

(4) can further facilitate creamy layer concept (Jaenail Singh case) & sub categorisation of castes (J. Rohini Commission)

However, caste based census can also lead to

- politicisation & appropriation for politics and electoral gains
  (eg, Patels asking reservation
- more demands of castes to be included as backward
- enumeration issues

Thorough re-look is hence needed.

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10. While pvt sector participation in higher edu system of India is a necessity, it creates issues that need careful redressal. Discuss.

According to UDISE report, 30% of India's children go to private schools.

Current Gross Enrollment Ratio for higher education is 26.3%. - demanding steps to be taken to boost enrollment.

Participation of private sector a necessity -

① Better efficiency in allocation of resources

② Autonomous institutions - [increase foreign enrollment, newer syllabus]

(eg): Institute of Eminence scheme

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③ Better faculty

(eg): Ashoka University's global profile of professors.

④ Boost investment in R&D -

currently - India spends 0.67% of GDP -

75% from public sector.

However, issues such as —

① replacement of class with meritocracy -

(eg) private universities having high fee hence limiting it to the rich rather than those having merit

② No policy of reservation or affirmative action

③ Increasing commercialisation.

private participation if regulated can boost human capital as well as philanthropic pursuits (Birla - BITS, Nirmas - Nirma University)

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11. Eradication of hunger depends on the adequacy of policy intervention to curb the menace of hunger & starvation. In this context, discuss concerns raised by recent reports on hunger situation in India.

According to the recent report by Welthungerhilfe, India ranks 112 on the global hunger index, throwing light on the menace of hunger & starvation in the country.

Hunger situation in India

① Access to food depends on economic condition :

eg: rise in prices of food affects poor's consumption

② According to World Food Crisis by FAO —

3Cs — Conflict, Covid, climate change

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exacerbated hunger in India & world.

eg: recent heat wave destroying wheat yield & crop

eg: price rise due to Russia Ukraine war.

(3) Hidden Hunger - micronutrient deficiencies due to

This has resulted in —
- 37% stunting
- 17% wasting
- malnourishment

eg: Marasmus, Kwashiorkor etc.

To eradicate Hunger, policy intervention like -

(1) National Food Security Act 2013 - rights based approach - 66% population covered

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(2) Midday meal scheme for school children

(3) PM Matru Vandana Yojana for pregnant ladies to curb ~~root~~ inter gestational & generational Hunger.

(4) PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana during COVID.

(5) Ration card portability for migrant class

(6) public Distribution system through fair price shops

However, intervention needs to be adequate -

- diet diversity
- curb leakages in PDS
- avoid exclusion, inclusion errors
- stop pilferage, spoilage, wastage.

Hence a comprehensive approach is needed to curb hunger. Right to food is not only human right (UDHR) but also essential for socio-economic transformation

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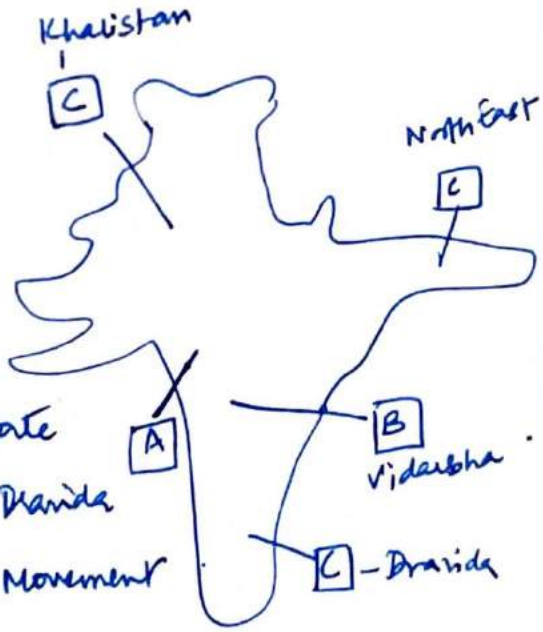
12. Regionalism in India is a multi dimensional phenomenon, at once geo cultural, polito-economic & above all, psychological. Discuss.

Regionalism refers to a phenomenon wherein regional affinity and aspirations come prior to a pan-national or pan Indian Identity.

Regionalism can be

- A Intrastate
  - eg. Vidarbha, Marathawada etc.
- B Inter-State
  - eg: Assam-Meghalaya boundary dispute, river disputes like Kaveri, Mahadayi
- C Supra state
  - eg. Dravida Movement



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Regionalism is multidimensional as -

→ geo-cultural -

- culture consciousness preceding national identity
  - eg: North east has different culture, Assam Movement in 1980s.
- cultural identity since ancient times
  - eg: Dravida state conceptualised since Sangama period

→ politico-economic -

- Due to regional imbalance in development
  - eg: 3-3 rule - The 3 most backward states are 3 times poorer than 3 most affluent states

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- rising unemployment
  - eg: Haryana's nativism - 75% quota localities in pvt sector
- Politicisation
  - eg: Sons of soil movements in Maharashtra

→ psychological -

- feeling of relative deprivation
  - eg. Telangana Movement because more resources towards Andhra
- Mechanical solidarity over organic solidarity
- feeling of neglect eg: Gorkhaland, Bodoland disputes

Hence, the feeling of regionalism demands multi pronged approach including DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION.

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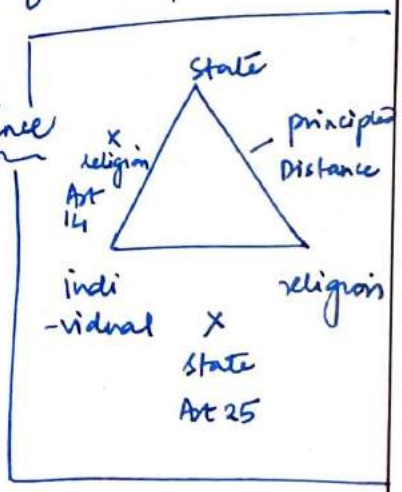
13. By adopting a variation of western secularism, we invite a solution that gradually weakens the process of secularization in India. Critically analyse.

Indian model of secularism is unique in its foundation on the principles of Panth Nirpekshta and Sarva Dharma Sambhava.

Indian Secularism Model : A variation of western Secularism -

① West : Strict separation of state from religion

India : principled distance



② West : only intervenes in inter-religion domination

India : intervene both in inter-religion (eg): Honour killing &

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intra-religious domination (eg. Triple Talaq, Sabarimala, untouchability

(3) West : No scope for religious reform
India : State open to religious reform on principles of progressiveness & equality.
(eg. abolition of caste system.

Weakening of process of secularisation -

Secularisation refers to rolling back of state from realm of religion.

Reasons -

(1) State using religious symbols. (eg:- Ashokan pillar

(2) use of religion in electoral politics

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(eg). Shila Niyas pooja, Diwali Pooja by AAP leader etc.

(3) politicisation of religious reform -

(eg): Triple Talaq issue, Sabarimala issue.

(4) state's role in fanning communalisation

However, India's sui generis model of secularism is in the words of [Rajeev Bhargava] -

a unique gift of India to the world -

- values of equality & social justice.
- dignity of individual > unity in concept of fraternity in preamble
- while state doesn't interfere in individual's relation with God, state intervenes in case of discrimination against community within or inter religion.

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14- Given the impact on both individual resilience & resilience of eco, is there a case for strong ~~soc~~ universal social protection in India? Discuss.

Amartya Sen as well as Abhijit Banerjee have recommended a universal basic income model in order to ensure universal social protection.

Universal Social protection

- to cater to all kinds of 'deprivations'
- economic, food, health, educational security
- insurance against bad times

Impact on individual resilience -

(1) Economic security offered through universal basic income can be used in

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- educating children
- nutritional security
- start new business
- guard against unemployment

Impact on resilience of economy -

Universal Basic Income →
- healthy individual → contributes to economy
- educational prospects better → economy
- entrepreneurship → economy

However, UBI is also likely to be misused -

↳ use in buying negative externalities

eg: Alcohol, drugs, gambling

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Hence, steps such as depositing in women's account (like in NFSA — card in name of woman) can be undertaken.

For these benefits, the Economic Survey 2019 suggested universal basic income.

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15. Examine multidimensional impact of globalisation on tribal development in India.

Globalisation is a set of social processes leading to contraction in time & space: people can reach others faster, cheaper, closer and deeper.

Multidimensional Impact of globalisation on tribal development :- THE NEGATIVES

① Social Impact -

- led to cultural appropriation & fetishisation of tribal culture
- intrusion in private space, otherwise isolated tribes

(eg): Allen Chau foreign photographer in Andaman & Nicobar.

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② Economic Impact -

L tribals have been relatively isolated and hence lesser employment in MNCs, lesser urbanization.

③ Psychological impact - cultural shock.

④ lop sided development and relative deprivation causing extremist movements

eg: Maoists, LWE.

However, globalisation has also resulted in positive impacts -

① Revival of tribal culture -

- TKDL or Traditional knowledge Digital library

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- Samsung using tribal art as phone wallpapers.
- global recognition to Warli art, Madhubani etc.

(2) Global demand for products under Van Dhan scheme (eg): Bamboo agarbattis, ~~[illegible]~~ mahua, honey etc

(3) Interlinkage with soft power

(eg): Traditional Indian Medicine under AYUSH

(4) Germany bought banana plates from Odisha's Mayurbhanj due to environment friendliness.

Hence, impact of globalisation has been multidimensional for tribals.

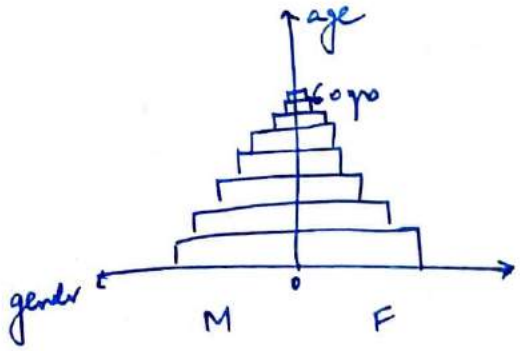
16 What do you understand by femn of old age? Highlight the issues associated with it in Indian context. Also, mention measures taken.

According to the Census 2011, 8% (approx) of population is over age 60 yrs. According to the Lancet, this is set to double to 16% by 2041. Around 55% of senior citizens are females.

Feminization of old age

* Since life expectancy for females is higher than males, senior citizen population is skewed towards women

*



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Issues associated with feminisation of old age -

① Psychological impact of widowhood

eg:- Vrindavan widow phenomenon

② more socially vulnerable - [Stigma of widowhood
isolation & despair due to nuclearisation of families

③ vulnerable to violence

eg: 80 year old woman in Delhi was raped by servant.

④ Health impact - [more women need Knee replacements than ~~wo~~ men
cancer incidence

eg: HPV, Breast-cancer

⑤ Economically vulnerable as lesser savings due to unemployment in youth.

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Measures taken to deal with issues -

① Rashtriya Vaya Vandana Yojana for economical vulnerability - regular pension

② Vayoshri Yojana - focus on women (33% beneficiaries) for aids such as cane, walkers etc.

③ Mukhyamantri Teerth Yojana in Delhi for spiritual experiences - funded 'teerth yatra' to religious place.

The Madrid plan on ageing recognises the 5 principles of ageing.
- Dignity
- Participation
- Independence.
- Care
- Self fulfilment

These along with adage 'living not just surviving' should be the goal.

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17. Strengthening the system of govt run schools is a prerequisite in ~~[illegible]~~ ensuring social empowerment & inclusive development in India. Discuss.

Approximately 50% of India's children go to government schools. According to the latest ASER report, the pandemic COVID 19 has resulted in more children moving to government schools, majority being girls.

Government run schools to be strengthened for -

A. Social Empowerment -

① Function of state is pedagogy - even ~~Aristotle~~ Plato acknowledges it (Art 45, RTE 2009)

② Government run schools focus on nation building (eg: Deshbhakti curriculum in Delhi

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③ Equity
- responsibility of govt schools in including SCs, STs
  - eg. Eklavya Model schools
- empowering the girl child
  - eg: Pratibha schools for girl child.

B. Inclusive development

① Govt schools can focus on broad geographies
- eg: regional imbalance in no. of schools in Bihar versus Telangana

② lesser fee as compared to private schools
⇒ more accessible & affordable

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Currently, government school are mired in various issues such as —

① School infrastructure —

UDISE + report shows only —
- 24% schools have internet
- 42% schools have computers
- 80% functional libraries

② ~~not~~ less than 20% schools have toilet for CWNS (children with special needs) ⇒ not accessible

③ 21% schools have faculty vacancies — Bihar has 56%, UP has 36%

④ 7% schools witness teacher absenteeism.

Hence, government schools must be strengthened. National Education policy 2020 aims comprehensive reforms. Success stories such as AP's Nadu Nedu scheme, Delhi's Mission Buniyaad can be adopted.

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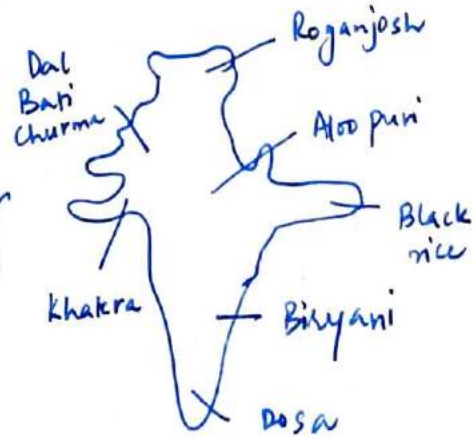
18. Though unity in diversity has been a mainstay of India as a nation, there exists certain threats in this regard. Discuss. Also bring relevance of civil society in sustaining diversity.

India's syncretic culture is not just a melting pot of various traditions, it is also a delectable thali with many tastes & flavours.

India's Unity in Diversity

- more than 1800 languages, around 10,000 dialects -
  "Kos kos par pani badle, chaar kos par baani"
- culinary culture -
- various religions, festivities
- unique tribal culture



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Unity in Diversity – A mainstay –

- → Shankaracharya's 4 math tradition
- → Babur's concept of 'Hindustani way'
- → Ashoka's religious tolerance
- → Zainal Abidin of Kashmir's pluralism
- → Akbar's Din-e-Ilahi
- → post 1947: India's Constitution acknowledging unity in diversity.
  - eg: integrity of nation in Preamble, asymmetrical federalism, V^th, VIth schedule etc.

Threats to Unity in Diversity –

① rise in identity consciousness especially after globalisation

eg: anti-migration sentiment in Maharashtra

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(2) economic imbalances ⇒ lop sided development and demands for secessionalism

(eg): North East agitation

(3) Rise of regionalism — interstate (eg) Border disputes, water disputes; Supra state (eg): Dravida Movt

(4) Rise in religious fundamentalism

eg: Khalistan issue, mob lynchings etc.

(5) Rise in parochialism, politicisation

(6) Racial bias towards North East — Bezbaruah Committee

Relevance of civil society -

- → build awareness regarding diverse cultures.
- → build tolerance towards others.
- → campaign against mob lynchings etc.

Unity in diversity is sustained by "Ganga Jamuni Tehzeeb", which is the foundation of our society.

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19. In the light of recently released MPI by India, assess its role on eradication multi dim poverty. 15

NITI Aayog has recently released India's national multidimensional poverty index measuring not just the incidence of poverty but also its nature & consequent vulnerabilities.

Total of 12 Indicators → MPI

- Standard of living
  - LPG connection
  - sanitation
  - water supply
  - financial inclusion
- health
  - nutrition
  - WASH
- education
  - years of schooling
  - attendance

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Performance on eradicating Multidimensional poverty -

① Education -

- increase in gross enrollment ratio to 90.1% for primary schooling.
- focus on education through -
  - Right to Education Act 2009
  - National Education policy 2020.

② ~~Health~~ Standard of living -

- LPG connections - [PM Ujjwala Yojana, Neeldhue cooking stove]
- only 26% have no connection as against 53% in 2005.
- piped water through Jal Jeevan Mission

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└ Swachh Bharat Abhiyan — toilet in House premises.

Health - improvement in nutritional statistics
└ POSHAN Abhiyan
└ National Nutrition Strategy.

However, certain issues still persist —

① lower expenditure on social welfare & infrastructure

(eg): 1.6% GDP on health, 4.6% GDP on education

② inclusion & exclusion errors in schemes

③ implementation delays

④ COVID 19 - pushed 350 mi into poverty

As a solidaristic welfare state, state must endeavour to remove all kinds of deprivations & poverty.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. Indian cities are not only mimicking social & cultural structures of inequality & exclusion found in rural areas but are also creating faultlines for future conflicts. Discuss.

Traditionally speaking, the urban sphere has been separated from the rural sphere, called as the Bharat-India divide.

However, certain degree of similarity can be found in urban areas - mimicking structures of inequality & exclusion:-

→ Segregation of urban localities on the basis of caste.

→ ghettoisation of religious minorities

(eg): Pew Research indicates most Indians prefer staying near same community members.

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कृप्या इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

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→ Caste divide seen in Schools -

(eg): recently, face of Dalit kid blackened in Gurugram because of low score in test.

→ only 5% marriages in India are inter-caste.

(eg): matrimonial ads divided on basis of caste

→ fairs and festivities organised by castes -

(eg): Baniya samaj diwali festival fair.

Urban cities are also creating faultlines for future conflicts -

⇒ futtering rich-poor divide

(eg) attitude of NDMC residents towards old Delhites

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→ climate change leading to water crisis →

future faultline for conflict

→ discrimination towards transgenders &

growing homophobia

eg: JK Rowling's comments.

→ identity consciousness can lead to further divisions

An inclusive perspective of 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas' is hence needed for cooperative habitation in cities.

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